

HOME EDITION

THURSDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 7, 1915.

THURSDAY EVENING

THIS EDITION 2 CENTS

## RECORD IN DEPOSITS IN KANSAS

Bank Statement Shows a Gain of 1/2 Million Over All Figures.

December 12, More Than \$118,000,000 in All State Banks.

Legal Reserve in 3 Months Was From 31.6 to 34 Per Cent.

IN 6 MONTHS JUMP 17 MILLION

Immense Gain in Kansas Since Showing Made in June.

The Total Assets in December Amounted to \$152,737,842.

Record Wheat Crop Brought About Tremendous Gain.

Deposits in 939 state banks December 12, aggregated \$118,692,455.65 and exceeded by a half million dollars any former record of Kansas state banks. The deposits show an increase of virtually five and a half million dollars since September 12, and the legal reserve in three months was increased from 31.6 to 34 per cent.

On but one previous occasion has the deposit account of Kansas state banks reached the 118 million mark. That was in September 1912, when a record of \$118,100,000 was attained. The comparative record for December 12, 1914, and December 4, 1913, shows an increase in 1914 of \$11,458,466.73. The December 1913 reserve was 29 per cent.

In a little more than five months, the deposits in state banks jumped more than 17 million dollars. The report for June 22, 1914, showed aggregating but \$101,265,000, as against the record of \$118,692,455.65.

Gain in Assets.

Total assets of state banks reached \$152,737,842.49 in December, 1914. Assets in December, 1913, totaled \$140,149,116.68.

The tremendous gain in bank showings in the last few months is due to the record wheat crop produced in Kansas in 1914. Bank Commissioner Benson declares. With the harvesting of a 181 million bushel wheat crop and tremendous corn, oat and alfalfa crops, gains in bank deposits in the state have increased more rapidly than ever before. In addition to the growing bank deposits, it has been estimated that from 45 to 55 per cent of the big wheat crop is still in the bins of Kansas farmers, which insures a continuation of record banking conditions for at least a number of months.

Comparative Showing Soon.

Not until late this month, perhaps, will a comparative showing of state and national banks be made. Twice last year calls were issued for state and national bank reports on the same day. The state call for a December showing, however, was not followed by a call from the national comptroller on the same day. The national bank call was issued this week and will gather a report of condition of national banks December 30. It is believed that national banks will show about the corresponding gain recorded by state banks and that December's report will be the highest in previous record in Kansas banking conditions.

Report in Detail.

The report covering conditions of 939 state banks, as reported to the office of W. F. Benson, state bank commissioner, shows:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts.	\$100,438,172.34
Overdrafts.	347,582.32
Other real estate owned.	1,014,298.32
Bank building and furniture.	3,795,067.38
and fixtures.	3,909,347.57
Guaranty fund with state.	407,530.92
Bonds.	3,795,067.38
Cash items and clearing.	742,564.32
Items.	46,524,274.19
Cash and stock exchange.	708,535.12
Other resources.	129,279.97
Total resources.	\$152,737,842.49

Liabilities.	
Capital stock.	\$19,425,300.00
Surplus.	8,239,324.28
Undivided profits (net).	3,565,093.11
Dividend declared but not paid.	8,261.92
Total deposits.	118,692,455.65
Bills discounted.	2,008,475.44
Stockholders' reserve.	673,852.38
Other liabilities.	129,279.97
Total liabilities.	\$152,737,842.49

Berlin, Jan. 7.—No fair picture could be drawn of the Berlin of war time that did not include mention of the thousands of wounded in the streets. In motor-cars, in wheel chairs and in overcrowded on the streets, they are everywhere, limping, maimed and swathed in bandages. At one dinner table in the Hotel Adlon were four officers, every one of whom had his arm in a sling and two of whom had their heads in bandages. One, a captain, had lost his right hand, but he had the Iron Cross of the first class and he seemed the happiest of the party. Indeed, the cheerfulness of the wounded, contrasted strikingly with the gloom of the many women in mourning. The toll has done little to weaken the spirit of the populace, but it is beginning to horrify the visitor.

## CUPID SPOILED IT

Sensational Baskins-Crawford Case Ends in Marriage.

And Attorney Stark Sues Girl for His Lost Fees.

BEGAN A CRIMINAL ACTION

Young Woman Made Startling Charges Against Man.

Then Along Came Danny and "Flip Goes the Film."

Because the differences between Myrtle Baskins and George Crawford, 217 Branner street, have been compromised by a marriage, J. M. Stark, attorney, who for the Baskins girl sued Crawford for \$12,000 for alleged breach of promise, today filed suit against "George Crawford and Myrtle Baskins Crawford, his wife," for \$1,000 alleged to be due him as an attorney fee. According to Stark's complaint he was to receive one-half of whatever money was awarded to him in her suit for heart-balm against Crawford.

The marriage of the two litigants came as a surprise. The ceremony was performed Dec. 29 and when it became known there was a stirring among the lawyers of both sides. Otis Hungate, who represented Crawford, filed suit in the court of Topeka yesterday for \$200 for services as attorney. Crawford then paid Hungate and the case was dismissed.

The two suits against Crawford growing out of his alleged relations with the girl who is now his bride, have not yet been dismissed. Besides the civil action for \$12,000, a criminal prosecution was instituted, the girl being the complaining witness.

## TOO WET TO FIGHT

Impossible for the Belligerents to Move Their Guns.

The Theater of Action Is Shifted Further North.

Petrograd, Jan. 7.—With all aggressive operations in southern Poland checked by unprecedented wet weather which has made it impossible for the belligerents to move their guns and transports, the theater of action has been shifted to the north. A new Russian army has taken the offensive against Mlava on the East Prussian frontier and is moving steadily against that town.

The Germans have heavily reinforced their lines here and it probably will be two days before this offensive develops into real fighting.

In the preliminary skirmishing a number of outpost positions have been taken by the Russians. The Turkish rout in the Caucasus continues. The Russian army is reported to be abandoning supplies and Turkish regiments are now said to be little more than disorganized mobs, vainly fleeing for places of safety. Poorly equipped, they were to believe that they had defeated the Russian advance guard and the latter skillfully fell back on the main Russian position. The Turks following them. Finally the Russian infantry withdrew and the Turks found themselves confronted with strongly entrenched positions, heavily manned with artillery. Before they could reach the Russian line they met with an annihilating fire while at the same time the Russian reserve infantry and cavalry were hurled on their flank.

## HE RIDICULES IT

Judge Garver Doesn't Blame Prisoner for Burning Jail Bed.

Locked Up 29 Days for Giving Cigarette Papers to Boys.

"It's enough to make a man want to set fire to the jail, to be locked up for 29 days for giving a cigarette paper to a boy," Judge Robert Garver in the court of Topeka today when passing judgment upon the arson charge for which Richard Miller was given a preliminary hearing. "but this court has no right to bind the defendant over to the district court. I don't think the charge will stand against him before any jury there."

Miller is the youth accused of setting fire to his mattress in the "bull pen" of the city prison a week ago. He was removed from the narrow quarters in the jail to a cell where he was to be held until he could be tried for the crime. He was found with a mattress which he had made the seat of his indignation.

He had been assigned to the "bull pen" by police officers because he would not work on the rock pile. In the court of Topeka today it was admitted that while Miller had been in the city jail for 29 days prior to this incident, he had been given credit for only six and a half days, at a dollar a day, against the fine of \$25 which Judge Huron had pronounced upon him for the grievous offense of giving a "leaf out of his dream book" to a boy. The boy had been fined \$3 for smoking the cigarette which was manufactured from Miller's "makins."

## DICTATES TERMS

Great Britain's Reply to the American Note.

Grants Qualified Permission to Buy Foreign Ships.

BUT SALES MUST BE GENUINE

Ships Not Used to Avoid Consequences of Belligerency.

Assurance Boats Will Engage in South American Trade.

London, Jan. 7.—The reply of Great Britain to the American note regarding interference with American shipping, it is said in well informed quarters, is wholly conciliatory and shows a disposition to do everything within reason to avert delay to American shipping at a time when freight rates are high and consequently loss of time is costly to ship owners. England wishes to do everything in its power consistent with the proper safeguarding of the interests of the allies to facilitate world trade and stimulate commerce, paralyzed as it is by war.

## COL. ROOSEVELT STUDIES PROBLEMS OF DOWN-AND-OUTERS



Colonel Roosevelt and hotel for homeless on New York Bowery which he visited.

Colonel Roosevelt is now making a study of the problem of homeless, unemployed men and women. In the course of his investigation he visited Alligator hotel on the Bowery in New York, and other similar institutions. Colonel Roosevelt plans a lecture tour in the near future, the proceeds of which will go to relieve the condition of the unfortunate people whose problem he is now studying with the hope to find a solution.

conditions. Consequently, it is declared, there is no disposition on the part of England to protest against the purchase of German vessels by Americans where the sales are genuine and the ships are not used so as to avoid what might reasonably be called the consequences of belligerency.

The use of transferred German ships in the cotton trade with Germany probably would call forth objections from the allies, although cotton is not contraband because the allies, it is said, would regard such use as a roundabout means of escaping the effects of the war. At any rate objection is not likely to come until ships are actually transferred and their prospective use is clearly indicated. It is probable that the allies will take the position that the sale money shall be held until the close of the war, as a guarantee that it will not be of assistance to belligerents.

An assurance that German ships purchased by the United States government or its citizens would engage in the South American trade only probably would satisfy the allies and prevent any formal objection as a stimulation of the trade with South America is greatly desired by all the allies.

While it is pointed out that the sale of German ships in New York harbor to the American government or its citizens would inevitably relieve German citizens of the heavy expense of maintenance and insurance, undoubtedly consequences of war within the meaning of international practice still England probably would be willing to waive objections on this point were the vessels to enter trade in no way beneficial to Germany, Austria or Turkey.

## WARNING TO WOMEN

Don't Look for Jobs in California—Nothing Doing Now.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—"Women, if you are looking for work, don't come to California," is the warning issued by the commission of immigration and housing of California. After investigating existing conditions among unemployed women in the state. The pleasing prospect of seeing the Panama-Pacific exposition without being out of pocket, has prompted 10,000 women to file applications for employment with the fair, while the number of positions available is limited to 1,000. The applicants hail from every corner of the world, and many of them, without waiting for an answer to their applications, have come to San Francisco and are helping to swell the ranks of the army of unemployed in California this winter.

## GERMANS HAD LONG HEADS

They Planned Everything Before the War Began.

Even Knew Pig Trails in the French Marshes.

TWO INTERESTING STORIES

One Tells How Germans Mapped the Country.

The Other What Paris Tennis Court Really Was.

[By William Hill Simms.]

With the French Army at the front, Jan. 7.—Just how thoroughly the Germans were prepared for this war does not really sink in on one until one criss-crosses about the war zone. The stories one hears of their preparations are amazing and if a tenth of them are true one can not be surprised at the rapidity of their invasion at the beginning of the war. French army officers were dumb-

## THROW OPEN DOOR IN LINE OF BATTLE

No Tickets Will Be Required for Inaugural Ceremonies.

Simplicity the Watchword of Capper's Festivities.

RECEPTION OPEN TO ALL, TOO

Reservations Only for Committee and Receiving Line.

Parking of Motors and Carriages on Capitol Square.

"No tickets will be required for admission to any part of the inaugural ceremonies or the reception with which next Monday's events will conclude," declared Charles Sessions, secretary of state and chairman of the committee on arrangements today, in silencing a report that plans for admission by ticket were being made. There will be no limit upon the attendance of the public at the inauguration, beyond that of space. The inauguration will take place at the noon hour on Monday in Representative Hall. At that hour the oath of office will be administered to Arthur Cap-

## THROW OPEN DOOR IN LINE OF BATTLE

Opposing Armies of Villa and Carranza in Array

For One of the Biggest Fights of the War.

GROUND HAS BEEN CHOSEN

Between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

Another Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels Is Reported.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Lining up for one of the most bloody battles of the Mexican conflict, Villistas and Carranzistas were today arraying their forces between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Advice official and some unofficial here today indicated that the battle may be the final showdown between the two chieftains. Puebla and vicinity is apparently chosen for the center of the fray. Carranzistas here claim signal victories thus far. The reports tell of various of wounded being taken into Vera Cruz. There the scourge of black smallpox is spreading. Carranzistas here asserted that General Higinio Aguilar and Benjamin Arguemedo, Villistas, are feeling in disorder toward the capital and that Yaqui Indians are in pursuit of the troops, driven into the mountains from the earlier fighting at Puebla. Villistas agents contend that the Carranzista reports of a Puebla victory are exaggerated and they indicate that a reorganization and reinforcement of Villa's forces is under way to check the momentarily victorious Carranzistas.

Added to the claim of the Puebla victory today was the Carranzista jubilant announcement of a "disastrous defeat" of Villa's forces at Y're Couhila.

## DEATH IN NOBILITY

Nearly 800 Members of German Nobility Die in Battle.

Titles Suffer as Well as Peasants in Great War.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Publication of the Almanac de Gotha for 1915 and the various genealogical annuals which have just taken place here reveals that up to November 1, 773 members of the German nobility had met death on the battlefield and had succumbed to wounds received in action. It is shown that of members belonging to the "graefliche" houses, or families carrying the title of count, 74 had died in battle or died of wounds by November 1. The "freiherrliche" or baronial families had lost 209 members through the war, while the very essence of German nobility, the "uradeligen" families, who trace their ancestors to the year of 1300 or beyond, had lost 246 members in all. The families hit hardest are the Armins with 8, the Wedels with 8, the Oertzens with 7, and the Deekens with 6 members. But the class of nobility which seems to have suffered least though it is by no means the most numerous, is that whose members have been knighted by letters patent, and who are known in Germany as "brieffadelige" houses. This class lost 32 members.

The total number of losses through death on the battlefield or as the result of wounds received in action of the German nobility is, therefore, 773, up to November 1.

According to the Almanac de Gotha the following members of German and foreign reigning houses still retain their honorary commands in the enemies' armies: Prince Henry of Prussia, colonel Second Hussar regiment; Queen Mary of England, colonel German Fifth Hussars; Duchess of Connaught, colonel 64th German infantry regiment. The large number of honorary commissions held formerly by members of the reigning houses of Europe in foreign armies has thus sunk to six—an infinitesimal fraction of the numbers of other years.

The weather today is of an ideal March variety. The sun is "on the job" and the temperature is far above normal.

The forecast: "Fair tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature."

Shippers' forecast: "Protect 26 hour shipments north and west against temperature of from 20 to 24 degrees; south and east, 25."

The minimum temperature of 26 degrees occurred at 8 o'clock this morning. The forecast for the day is a minimum for this date. Taking an average for the 28 year period in which the local records have been kept the coldest time of the year is between January 9 and 21. The stage of the Kaw river today was 3.4 feet.

The wind shifted from the west to the northwest at 9:30 o'clock. The velocity at 8 o'clock was ten miles an hour. The temperature today averaged six degrees above normal.

The sky is clear all the way from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains. The temperature in North Dakota and Montana was slightly below zero this morning. No extreme cold was experienced anywhere in the country.

The hourly readings:

8 o'clock	26 11 o'clock	26
9 o'clock	26 12 o'clock	27
10 o'clock	29 1 o'clock	29
11 o'clock	32 2 o'clock	29

Weather Forecast for Kansas. Fair tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

## IT'S A LONG, LONG ROAD TO WARSAW

Germans Apparently Are No Nearer to Polish Capital.

Unaltered Battle Line From Carpathians to the Sea.

FIGHTING SPREADS TO ASIA

The Russians and Turkish Armies Meet in Persia.

Moslems Report a Victory Over Muscovite Invaders.

London, Jan. 7.—Neither Turkey nor Germany has conceded the defeat of Turkish armies in the Caucasus, as claimed officially in Petrograd. As further details of this fighting are received in London, it would appear that this reported Turkish disaster has been as complete as that suffered by any forces since the outbreak of the war. In spite of this, the latest official communication from Turkish sources ignores the fighting in the Caucasus and dwells on the struggle which has spread over the Persian frontier to Urumiah, an important town where the Turks say that, aided by Persians, they have defeated the Russians.

In Poland the Germans apparently are no nearer Warsaw and there is little alteration in the battle front extending from the Baltic to the Carpathians. The Russians seem to be concentrating their main effort in the Carpathian passes. At the same time they are continuing a vigorous offensive in Bukovina. The occupation of this Austrian territory, populated as it is largely by Rumanians, may soon exert, in the opinion of British observers, a powerful influence throughout Europe in bringing the Balkan situation to a head.

In the western arena of military activities, the allies have varied their flank attacks, which recently brought them success in the sandy dunes of Flanders and in Alsace, by intensifying the pressure from Rheims to the Lorraine frontier where some ground has been gained.

The Germans meanwhile have sought to repair the damage done to their wings. This has resulted in the recovery of some ground near Steinhilber in upper Alsace, but their attacks in Flanders were repulsed.

The reported detention of the Belgian prelate, Cardinal Mercier, by the Germans, presumably for the reason that he had signed his countrymen not to give allegiance to the German administration, continues to be a topic of lively discussion and speculation in London and Amsterdam.

A dispatch received here from Rome says the pope has requested full information on the Mercier incident from the German government. This reported action has caused consternation among other dispatch from Italy says the Vatican has not yet been officially advised of the alleged arrest of the cardinal.

## GIRL WITH LATINS

Young Woman Sick Alone in House With Mexicans.

Pitiful Case Discovered by Topeka Policewoman.

A young white woman, too ill to leave her bed and unable to make her wants known on account of difference in languages, was found in a rooming house of Mexicans at 301 Kansas avenue by Policewoman Douglas. He reported the case to Miss Eva Corning and the woman was taken to Christ's hospital. Dr. Clark, county physician, says her condition is serious.

The place where the girl was found was raided by the police a short time previously. When Miss Corning went to investigate she was accompanied by Policewoman Richards.

"She said she came from Kansas City and is a stranger in the city," said Miss Corning. "She told me that when she arrived in Topeka she had no money. She met a man, a foreigner, who told her to accompany him and he would give her some money. He took her to the Mexican rooming house, since which time she has been very sick."

The Mexicans could not understand her wants, being able to talk or understand English but little. So for two weeks she was without proper care. Within an hour after the investigation she was in a hospital. She has been married and divorced and says her name is Bessie Bragg.

High Mark for Range Cows.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—Seven hundred breeding cattle owned by John S. Dorsey of Canadian, Tex., were sold to Frank Trammell of Gem, Tex., here today for a price of \$25.00 or \$75 a head. This is probably the highest price ever paid for range cows here.

London, Jan. 7.—The Reuter correspondent in Amsterdam sends the following story told by a wounded German soldier:

"From one of the trenches, I aimed at my adversary, 70 yards away. It was an easy shot, and I was sure of success. I was just pulling the trigger. My aim was clear, my bullets could not fail."

"Suddenly I staggered back, and when I recovered I found my rifle damaged at the lock and the chamber. I had an ugly wound in my forehead. I examined my rifle, and found in the barrel a trench and a German bullet, both flattened. What had happened?"

"After close examination I discovered that a French bullet had entered my rifle at the muzzle, had followed the course of the barrel, had exploded my cartridge and the butt of my rifle, and thus had wounded me."